



SUNDAY
FEBRUARY 28, 1954

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Marginal Column
By ZEVY LAQUEUR

French Offer Peking 'Deal' on Indo-China

"ALLAH establishes princes and he deprives them of power," says the Koran, and our's is not to reason why. The Napoleon of Damascus is on the way to his St. Helena. Only, his levelling hand has left a remarkable realistic (we are quoting "Time" magazine) strongman Shishakly ("Hundreds of thousands of happy Syrians rearing his pride"). — Lo, gone is all the pomp of yesterday! The aristocrats had already transferred to the new ruler the epithets hitherto reserved for the Emperor. — Dr. Nagib: Gamal Abdul Nagib is certainly more levelheaded and realistic than his predecessor, said W.N. Ewer, broadcasting over the B.B.C. He to whom Allah giveth not light, hath no light at all, says the Koran.

The Army in Syria, in collaboration with the People's Party and some of the smaller groups, is in the process of overthrowing Shishakly, but fell out with them the day after the struggle for power began. There is a conflict between the army and the politicians, who want the officers to withdraw entirely from the political arena. There are the disputes of the Right, who are in the lead, — the Republicans violently opposing a merger with the reactionary Hashemite monarchies; there is the conflict between the feudal landlords and the rightwingers in the People's Party on one hand and the proponents of agrarian and social reforms on the other. And then there are the differences within the army in the North and in the South, which at present overshadow everything else. The Damascus officers oppose the People's Party, while the northern forces support as president Hashem el-Attasi, the last President of the Republic, who was deposed by Shishakly. But it can be argued that his election, which took place under army rule, also was illegal, and one has to consider the state of affairs before Husni Zaim's first coup.

The army revolt can only restore to power the old, discredited gang of politicians who had brought their country to the brink of ruin in five short years of independence after 1944. Their greed, lack of responsibility, petty intrigues, personal enmities and general ineptitude had clearly demonstrated that parliamentary democracy does not work in this country. Whether Shukri, Kuwaiti and Jamil Mardam (deposed by Husni Zaim) or the other parties, ousted by Shishakly, will now be returned to power does not really matter very much — the result is the same.

UNION with Iraq is not likely to be carried out in the near future: it is a platonic ideal (never to be reached), an orientation rather than a concrete target, as far as Syria is concerned. Conflicts between the parties and within the parties should now be expected, not the harmonious of Arab League politics (though this will not be entirely absent), but generally speaking on domestic issues and the distribution of power. The rich merchants from Aleppo, Hama and Homs who have the People's Party as their Commissar in their law firms and students' organisations, which are numerically weak, play an important role in all backward countries. These forces back Dr. Dawalibi, the last Prime Minister prior to Shishakly, the Nasir agent and employee of Ribbentrop and Goebbel. But during the Second World War, he has now switched his allegiance eastwards though not leftwards.

A LBO to the camp of fellow travellers, belonging to the partisans of peace from the "Islamic Front" (the Syrian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood, who as this country is concerned, are also among the most vindictive. The smaller parties of Michel Afak (Ba'ath) and Akram Housani's Republicans, Socialists follow a more independent left policy. One should expect the main competition to be between the two traditional leaderships of the People's Party — the three Attasi, Rushdi el Khay, Nasim el Kudsi, Khaled el Assi et al.

THERE was once a film starring Sacha Guitry, "Le roman d'un tricheur," in which he portrayed an international crook, constantly going through the revolving door of a large hotel. He would go in clean shaven and in uniform and wearing dark glasses, and come out in must with a beard and glasses, no or no glasses at all. Somehow it reminds one of Syrian politics, though the latter, according to me, are not so much as much as.

Jerusalem, February 28.

Attention All Smokers

As a consequence of the increasing demand for the excellent "Knesset" cigarettes, we are pleased to announce that we succeeded in expanding production and supplying

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In sufficient quantities to all tobacconists throughout the country.

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French Socialists For EDC 'In Principle'

BRUSSELS, Saturday (Reuters). — M. Guy Mollet, Secretary General of the French Socialist Party, told the Socialist International here today that his party agreed "in principle" to support ratification of the European Defence Community Treaty on these conditions:

1. The E.D.C. should sign a "treaty of association" with the E.D.C. Government.

2. The U.S. should back E.D.C. in such a way that, should Germany withdraw from the European Army, American military strength would balance the loss.

3. There should be a stronger political control over the proposed European Army than is provided for in the E.D.C. Treaty, to safeguard principles of democracy and peace in Western Europe.

The Socialist International began a two-day conference here earlier today on East-West relations and European problems.

The Brussels conference is attended by delegates from Britain, France, West Germany, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Austria, Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Belgium, and observers from Canada and Israel.

Bundestag Passes EDC Amendment

BONN, Saturday (Reuters). — The West German Bundestag (Lower House) yesterday approved a constitutional amendment to enable her to ratify the European Defence Treaty and put 500,000 Germans in the European Army.

The amendment — the last major obstacle to German participation in European defence — was approved by 381 votes to 149, nine more than the two-thirds majority required.

Although the amendment must be approved by the Bundestag within 14 days, a two-thirds majority there is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The amendment eliminates the last obstruction raised by the Socialists against the E.D.C. through appeals to the courts, and paves the way for Germany to become a partner in the defence of Western Europe.

GOP to Investigate Senate Probers

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UPI). — Senate Republican leaders yesterday launched a sweeping inquiry into the investigating methods of Senate committees that will include a check on Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's anti-communist-hunting tactics.

This action by the powerful Republican Senate Policy Committee came as Mr. McCarthy declared that he has "no differences" with Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens or the White House. He denied that he had abandoned Brigadier General Ralph W. Zwicker at a secret New York hearing on February 18.

The Committee's decision to study Senate investigating procedures came less than 24 hours after President Eisenhower had backed up "100%" Senator Stevens' statement that he would "never second" to Army witnesses being "browbeaten" and humiliated" by Senator McCarthy.

NOT TO CURB IKE

WASHINGTON, Saturday (UPI). — The Senate rejected a proposal limiting the treaty-making powers of the President last night to a vote considered a narrow victory for Mr. Eisenhower.

The vote was 60 to 31 in favor of a proposal to amend the Constitution by Democrat Senator Walter George, but it failed to achieve the two-thirds majority required for passage. A vote of 61 would have given Senate approval.

With last night's vote, efforts to amend the Constitution to limit the treaty-making powers of the President have apparently ended for this session of Congress.

A proposal by Republican Senator John Bricker was defeated earlier in the week.

CIVIL WAR THREATENED IN SYRIA; NAGIB IS BACK AGAIN—AS PRESIDENT

Nasser Remains As Premier

General Mohammed Nagib was restored to power as President yesterday afternoon in a compromise agreement with Egypt's Revolution Council which confirmed Lieutenant-Colonel Gamal Nasser as Prime Minister. Nagib took over as Prime Minister early on Thursday morning when Nagib's resignation was accepted by the Council and he was placed under guard in his suburban home.

Nagib had been Premier as well as President before he was overthrown on the charge that he thirsted for too much power.

At 4:35 p.m. yesterday, Cairo Radio announced:

"We have received the following statement from the Revolution Council:

"To preserve the unity of the nation, the Revolution Council announces the return of Staff Major General Mohammed Nagib as President of the Republic.

"His Excellency has agreed to this."

Last night General Nagib said, "This has been a family quarrel. Thank Allah all has been settled."

The communiqué did not include the news that Nagib would remain as Premier, but in the course of the broadcast this news was announced, disclosing that the two strongmen of the Egyptian revolution had agreed to sink their differences and govern together.

The Radio said that Nagib would return to his post as President.

The War Secretary and Defence Minister Rene Plevens form the highest civilian mission France has ever sent to the Indo-China front.

M. Chevigne's statements also resume economic relations with China if the Peking Government moves to end the blockade.

He reaffirmed that France has no intention of abandoning the Indo-Chinese people to Communism, but "we cannot reject the chance of ending the conflict honourably and allow the Vietnamese, supported by China, to drag out the war for 20 or 30 years while the French army exhausts itself."

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M. Chevigne's statements were made on the eve of his return to France with M. Plevens to report to Premier Joseph Laniel's Government.

'Our Armed Forces Stand Ready To Repel Dictators' Adventures'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — This country's attitude towards her turbulent neighbours was described as "calm watchfulness" by the Minister of Defence, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, and the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan. They spoke at the journalists' "Vocal Newspaper" here last night. While the Arabs continued to quarrel among themselves, it was their own affair; the danger would arise if any of their temporary

chiefs imagined that he could boost his prestige at home by an adventure in Israel. The situation called for alertness. Other speakers at the "newspaper" were Mr. S. Peres, Director General of the Ministry of Defence, and Aluf Mishnah I. Rabin, head of the Training Branch of GHQ.

The developments in Egypt and Syria should have shattered the remnants of the myth of "strong men" in the Middle East, Mr. Lavon said. They were living examples that substantiated the thesis which often

has been maintained here: that the Arab League was no more than "organized xenophobia," epitomized in hatred of Israel.

"Entrusting arms to the Arabs is like giving matches to pyromaniacs," Mr. Lavon said. However, it was futile to think that the lesson would be learned by those who need it most. On the contrary, one might expect that the "price may be raised" and the efforts to find stronger would lead the West to stuff more arms into the powder kegs. "One generally fails to find fault with one's own creation."

Israel Different

"Israel is proud that she is no different from her neighbours," Mr. Lavon went on. She had a democratic government which had appointed its army chiefs, and not vice versa.

She was proud to be democratic, for democracy is her stability. What happened in the neighbouring countries should serve as a lesson here.

The masses' democratic self-determination, the quest for easy solution, must go.

The Army, Mr. Lavon said, was the Israel Government's most important tool. It was a democratic army, not ruled by any caste, whose men were service.

There was little doubt, the Minister said, that what was happening across the border was only part of a long series of incidents. There was a marked tendency among the dictators to try and be adventurous at the expense of the State of Israel.

The threats to Israel were anything but general, Mr. Lavon pointed out. Every citizen here must be taught to do his duty in an emergency situation.

Recent outrages committed by men from over the border created an intolerable situation. Rav-Aluf Dayan added, "We cannot permit

such an intolerable situation to continue."

He stressed that the dispute

between the "Free Officers" rejected that solution, and the junta was forced to accept Nagib's resignation.

The "Free Officers" group, composed of 700 young officers who staged the 1952 coup ousting King Farouk and putting Nagib in power, planned to kill Nagib unless his resignation was accepted.

Nagib stressed that the dispute

(Continued on Page 5 — Col. 5)

ISRAEL MUST BE ON GUARD

The political upheavals in Syria cannot but cause the Government grave concern and require that the nation be on guard, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stated on Friday.

Referring to Syria's unbridled hostility towards Israel, he said that there could be unpredictable consequences as a result of the current crisis.

(Continued on Page 5 — Col. 5)

GIFT TO CHIANG

CHARLESTON, South Carolina, Saturday (Reuters). — The American Government yesterday presented Nationalist China with two destroyers as symbols of America's faith that "China will again prove strong-

er than the alien intruder."

The feeling of the people here is that General Nagib's place

could not be filled by any other revolutionary leader, and that his return will end the Egyptian crisis.

Opening of the Exhibition at the Town Hall on Tuesday, March 2 at 8 p.m.

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'Free Army' 10Kms. from Damascus

LESS THAN 48 HOURS AFTER A COUP D'ETAT HAD DRIVEN DICTATOR ADIB SHISHAKLY FROM THE COUNTRY, SYRIA WAS ON THE BRINK OF CIVIL WAR. ARMY COMMANDERS IN THE NORTH, CENTRING ON ALEPPO, WHO HAD ENGINEERED THE REVOLUTION THAT OUSTED SHISHAKLY AND PROCLAIMED HASHEM EL ATTASI OF HOMS, AS PRESIDENT OF SYRIA ON THURSDAY, IN DAMASCUS, DR. MAMOUN KUSBARI, SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT AND HEAD OF AN ALLEGED "PRO-SHISHAKLY CLIQUE," ASSUMED POWER AS ACTING PRESIDENT, SUPPORTED BY THE ARMY C.I.C. GEN. SHAWAKT SHUKEIR.

The "Free Army" was reported last night to be within 10 kms. of Damascus. It began its march after the Aleppo commanders had issued an ultimatum earlier yesterday demanding that the South recognise Attasi as President. The "Free Army" insisted on a return to the country's pre-Shishakly constitution which would restore the status quo ante before Shishakly's coup of November, 1951. This would return Attasi to the presidency.

General Adib Shishakly, ousted President of Syria, left Beirut for Riad, Saudi Arabia, accompanied by his wife, five children and 18 trunks of personal belongings.

Shishakly landed in the Lebanon capital by air late Thursday night, after which reports gave his destination as Cairo.

Shishakly left in a special plane sent to Beirut from Riad, which had been waiting for him at the airfield since Friday. Permission from Riad granting him asylum did not arrive until early yesterday, however, because King Saud was away from the capital on a tour of the provinces.

On his arrival in Beirut, Shishakly was escorted by Lebanese army patrols to the Saudi Arabian Legation, where he formally requested asylum as a political refugee.

Dressed as Civilian

While awaiting the reply from Riad, the former dictator, dressed in civilian clothes, granted an interview to a correspondent of the Near East Radio Broadcasting Station in which he said:

"Do you see how a wise man, with the best interests of his country at heart, acts when he wants to avoid bloodshed?"

SYRIAN-LEBANESE BORDER SEALED

BEIRUT, Saturday (Reuters). — The Syrian-Lebanese land frontier was reported to be closed on the Syrian side to day, but no reason was given.

Large numbers of anti-Shishakly sympathizers had already left the country and several hundred anti-Shishakly elements have moved into Syria from the Lebanon since yesterday.

Nagib remained at Cavalry Court Headquarters in Riad, the former dictator, dressed in civilian clothes, granted an interview to a correspondent of the Near East Radio Broadcasting Station in which he said:

"Do you see how a wise man, with the best interests of his country at heart, acts when he wants to avoid bloodshed?"

On Friday, the station's commentator said Nagib had been granted a "certain" degree of autonomy over the northern part of the country.

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PAGE TWO

Hadassah WELCOMES YOU TO ISRAEL

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Social & Personal

The President received Mr. Z. S. S. (Samuel) Weisz, Vice-President of the Sephardic World Congress, on Friday, March 12, 1954. Mr. V. Chayal, M.M., and Professor E. Hirsch were present.

Prince George of Denmark and the Princess Anne visited Beersheba, the Phoenician works and Edom on Friday.

The Swiss Minister, Mr. Otto Schmid, paid a farewell visit to the Tel Aviv Municipality on Friday and Mr. M. M. Haimovitz, Minister for the assistance of the disabled during his service in Israel.

Mr. K. Ichihara of the "Asahi" Tokyo, one of Japan's main circulation dailies, is on a visit to Israel and will be in Jerusalem during the weekend.

Mr. N. L. Lifschitz, who resigned the directorship of the Mekorot water company some months ago, sends his congratulations to the Company today.

Mr. A. Smit, member of the South African Supreme Court, and Mr. E. Smit, former Mayor of Pretoria, have returned to South Africa by El Al after a short visit.

Mr. A. Elman, Director of Amica and General Tires of the W.M. Ford Executive of Agudat Yisrael, has left for Europe and America on behalf of the Party.

Mr. Shlomo Chochner, owner of "Kovell" Ladies' Outfitters, Jerusalem, has left for Europe on a business trip.

A sound film in colour, entitled "Hidden Treasures," will be shown at 7.30 this evening at Shurayra 24 in the Lecture Hall of the YMCA. Admission free. The public is cordially invited.

BIRTHS

TILLINGER — To Lisa (née Zucker), wife of David Tillinger, Haifa, on Feb. 13, at the Imahut — a son.

SUSZ — To Eilisheva (née Schmidt), wife of Hanan Susz, on February 24, 1954, at Asuta Hospital, Tel Aviv — a son, brother to Ruth.

AT HOME
Mr. B. Nathan, Rotvay House, Romema, will be at Home on the occasion of his 70th birthday, on Tuesday, March 2, 1954, from 8 to 5 p.m.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• **Churches** — Applied in All Nations; Agam-Alef & Sha'at; Jerusalem Amateur Astronomers' Association; Rabbis House.

• **Concerts** — 1st by Mr. G. Hirsch, Be'er Club, 9 p.m.

• **Exhibitions** — Closing exhibition of pre-Iraq pottery and reproductions of art from the Spanish Conquest of the 15th century; Exhibits of the month: "Three Women in a Glad" (oil on cardboard); Prints by the English artist: William Hogarth; Peasant National Museum, 9-1, 2-3.

Exhibition of paintings by Hanna Weiler-Levi and Joseph Kossoff; auspices: The Israel Artists and Sculptors Association. Art Hall, 10-11, 4-6.

• **Theatres** — "Pygmalion" Chamber Theatre, 8 p.m.; "Hamlet" — Habimah Theatre, 8 p.m.

• **RAMAT GAN**
"Theatres" — Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.; Name Cinema, 8.30 p.m.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 407 M.; **HAIFA**: 348 M.; **TEL AVIV**, L.I., 348 & 355 M.

• **First Programme**
News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. 5.15, 8.30 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Program (including News); 10 a.m. 11.30 a.m. p.m. English Service, 4.30 a.m. Exercise, 6.45 Musical Clock (E), 7.45 Morning Melodies (E), 8.45 Oriental Music (E), 9.30 Children's (E), 10.30 a.m. from the Greek Orthodox Church, 11.30 a.m. 10.30 Chorus Down, 11.30 a.m. "Music of Women" (E), 12.30 a.m. "Music of the Month" (E), 12.30 Chorus (E), 1.45 Close for Music (E), 2.00 Close Down, 2.50 a.m. Exercise, 4.30 a.m. Service, 4.30 a.m. 6.45 Musical Clock (E), 7.45 Morning Melodies (E), 8.45 Oriental Music (E), 9.30 Children's (E), 10.30 a.m. from the Greek Orthodox Church, 11.30 a.m. 10.30 Chorus Down, 11.30 a.m. "Music of Women" (E), 12.30 a.m. "Music of the Month" (E), 12.30 Chorus (E), 1.45 Close for Music (E), 2.00 Close Down, 2.50 a.m. Exercise, 4.30 a.m. Service, 4.30 a.m. 6.45 Musical Clock (E), 7.45 Morning Melodies (E), 8.45 Oriental Music (E), 9.30 Children's (E), 10.30 a.m. from the Greek Orthodox Church, 11.30 a.m. 10.30 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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mr. Canavan	82	2	8	10
Thermal	44	16	18	21
Haifa Port	12	17	19	
Nazareth	22	10	17	19
Tel Aviv Port	32	12	16	19
Lydd Airport	56	8	17	20
Jerusalem	32	9		
Haifa	12	8	10	20
Elat	43	11	18	21

FORECAST: Partly cloudy to fair.

"A" Sunday at 8 p.m. "B" Minimum temp. "C" Maximum yesterday "D" Maximum temp. expected today

TEL AVIV CINEMA owners have agreed to admit soldiers during weekdays for 22s prints each. Tickets can be obtained at the Town Major's office.

THE JERUSALEM BRANCH of Lianash, the Israeli Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, is to enrol members and appoint a permanent committee at Bet Ha-halutot, Rehavia, at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow. Mrs. Moshe Sharrett is chairman of the temporary committee.

THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY of the establishment of the Elite Chocolate and Sweets Factory was marked by a party given by the factory management at 20A House, Tel Aviv, on Thursday.

THE HEBREW BOOKS and Authors exhibition organized by the Haifa Labour Council has been extended for a further week.

A PRISONER IN HAIFA jail, Yosef Hajaji, in whose right shoe the prison guard allegedly found 1,056 grams of hashish when he returned from outside work, was remanded for seven days in the Haifa Magistrate's Court on Friday.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE was caused to the citrus groves by the recent frost. The Citrus Section of the Ministry of Agriculture has reported.

A MILITARY VEHICLE hit and severely injured Ziona Aviva, 16, of the Talpiot suburb, Jerusalem, when she crossed the road to Haifa near the Ra'anana Kibbutz station yesterday afternoon. She was taken to the Kfar Shalem hospital and the driver was detained.

Consolidation Loan Receipts at \$30m.

Jerusalem Post Correspondent NEW YORK, Saturday. — The \$20m. bank loan made this week, including \$15m. in New York, brings to a total of \$30m. the loans completed of the \$65m. pledged by American Jewish communities. Mr. William Rosenthal, Chairman of the Consolidation Loan Organizing Committee stated yesterday.

It is expected that the \$75m. goal will be reached before the end of March. Another \$10m. is expected in New York, and \$4m. or \$5m. in Chicago, and the other communities are expected to meet their obligations.

The success of the loan surpassed all expectations, the U.J.A. leaders said, hardly, but it did not come easily. Many of the leaders lived out of their suitcases for weeks, visiting community after community and selling the idea.

Cyprus Visa Refused To Communist MK

NICOSIA, Saturday (Reuters). — The Government of Cyprus has refused to grant visas to two Communist members of the Israel Knesset to enter Cyprus, the left-wing newspaper "Neos Demokrat" reported today.

The members had been invited by Akel, the Cyprus Communist Party, to attend the opening of its annual congress.

Parents See Son Brought to Hospital

HAIFA, Saturday. — When leaving the Rothschild Hospital here after visiting a sick relative this afternoon, the parents of 13-year-old Yitzhak Engel were shocked to see him being carried into the hospital on a stretcher.

The boy had run into a car on a Ruppin Road, but received only slight leg injuries.

Yitzhak, a scout, was out walking with his friends and run into the car as he came onto the road from a wood.

The car, belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company, was driven by Mr. A. Intir, the Norwegian Consul here.

\$ Smuggling Code With Phylacteries

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — A code containing instructions for the illegal transfer of dollars was discovered by police here yesterday in a bag of phylacteries during a routine check of the luggage of a police sports instructor. The man, Mr. Reuven Hillman, said that he had been asked to take the phylacteries to the U.S. by Rabbi Moshe Ashkenazi and Yehuda Shmitkin of Tel Aviv.

Rabbi Ashkenazi had been released on bond after detention on suspicion of organizing extensive dollar smuggling.

Hillman made a statement to the police and was allowed to board the a.s. Jerusalem for the U.S. while Ashkenazi and Shmitkin were investigated during Friday and later released until the continuation of the investigation tomorrow.

The phylacteries were intended for a certain Gur-Arye, of Brooklyn, who is also suspected of being involved in dollar smuggling with Israel.

Shmitkin is said to have given the phylacteries to Hillman, knowing that he is a policeman. He explained to him that he did not know Gur-Arye's exact address and therefore could not mail them and that they should be handed to the Hassidic Rabbi known as the "Lubavitcher Rebbe" in New York.

DIES OF BURNS

BEERSHEBA, Saturday (UPI). — Mrs. S. Nathusim, 30, of Moshav Merhavim in the Negev, died yesterday of severe burns sustained when her clothes caught fire from a kerosene stove.

Israel Druze Hail Shishakly's Fall

Gov't, Incode Form Red Sea Co.

HAIFA, Saturday. — The news of Shishakly's fall was received with great satisfaction by the Druze community in the North. As soon as the news was received, inhabitants of the Druze villages on Mt. Carmel and in Galilee assembled to celebrate with folk dancing and song. Villagers lit bonfires and fired shots into the air to mark their joy.

Yesterday, representatives of all Druze communities, headed by sheikhs and their religious leader, Sheikh Aman Tarif, assembled in Ilyya village on Mt. Carmel to offer special prayers of thanksgiving. Sheikh Tarif called on the community to unite around its leaders, especially Sultan el Atrash, who recently died to Jordan from Shishakly.

"We greet all our brothers here and abroad on the happy occasion of Dictator Shishakly's fall. God save Sultan el Atrash."

On Friday, the Moslem Sabbath, Carmel outwardly seemed to be quiet. Mosques were packed, and many prayed in the streets. There was little comment in Egyptian papers on the deposed leader. "Al Akhbar" stated, "Egypt cannot idolize any individual. Individuals are passing shows, and can only be upheld while they represent ideas."

The one day of calm did not last long. At 4 p.m. yesterday, cavalry officers, estimated in reports from 40 to 80, revolted against Nasser's two-day-old regime.

They called at Nagib's heavily-guarded home to ask him to return to power. The officers in charge of the guard saluted and, recognizing Major Khaled Mobi el-Din, the leader of the cavalry, allowed him to enter the house, accompanied by several of his aides.

Khaled asked Nagib, in the name of the group of officers he headed, to return. Nagib accepted his proposal and suggested that Khaled, 32-year-old member of the Revolution Command, and brother of the Minister of Interior, be his Prime Minister.

Street Celebrations

The news that Khaled was at Nagib's home spread throughout Cairo, and sparked spontaneous street celebrations.

Apparently, Nagib's popularity was too strong. At first, the cavalry officers were reported to have been arrested. Later, it was learned that Khaled had served as the intermediary between the presidency and Nagib to bring about a compromise.

After the visit to Nagib, Khaled, wearing civilian clothes, appeared before the Revolution Council to explain the restoration movement he headed. The Council entrusted him with the task of telling Nagib that they were prepared to restore him to the presidency.

A state of emergency was declared as the negotiations continued. Stern government warnings against disorders were issued, but on the other hand, the Revolution Council had resigned, but the negotiations made this unnecessary.

Telephone messages from Damascus to Beirut, Lebanon, reported no less than 25 demonstrations in the Syrian capital before the excitement had died down.

A state of emergency was declared as the negotiations continued. Stern government warnings against disorders were issued, but on the other hand, the Revolution Council had resigned, but the negotiations made this unnecessary.

Violence broke out yesterday morning when 5,000 to 6,000 anti-government demonstrators forced the dissolution of parliament, backed by uninterrupted broadcasts from Aleppo threatening an attack on the remnants of Shishakly's rule. The news of Nagib's restoration, Atassi declared that he himself would head the army that would march on Damascus unless his uncle was recognized as President by 6 p.m.

25 Demonstrations

Telephone messages from Damascus to Beirut, Lebanon, reported no less than 25 demonstrations in the Syrian capital before the excitement had died down.

Political leaders of all parties were reported consulting through representatives both in Aleppo and Damascus with the rival claimants to the presidency. Military leaders were also reported conferring in an attempt to reach a solution satisfactory to all.

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THE lot of the Middle East is not a happy one, perched as he is precariously on the unstable of seat of instability and counter-revolution which in its turn is supported only upon the points of bayonets whose holders hardly know which way they are going or want to go.

This creates a situation which is awkward indeed for those who have in the past neglected every opportunity to persuade Egypt, when they had the means and opportunity to do so, to move even a little towards some sort of government depending upon the will of the people with the stability such a regime can give. They preferred to base their policies upon the support of cliques and on building up the man in power.

Even now that Nagib is back for a little while at least, the future stability of the Egyptian regime can hardly be said to be assured. The man restored to the Presidency has to sit down at the council table with a man who only hours before was broadcasting to the world how noble he had been in refraining from hanging or otherwise disposing of the prodigal president, and with other comrades in the Junta who had said very unflattering things indeed about his very conduct and mental condition. This is the man with whom they will now presumably cooperate in leading Egypt again.

All this adds up to the fact that the only reason Nagib is back at all is because the confusion and lack of direction in Egypt is so utterly complete that the Junta has to grasp at the very fragile straw of Nagib's personal record of slight achievement — such as his success in Sudan and the remaining shreds of his popularity — to hold the torn fabric of the government together.

In Syria there is a welter of forces seeking to profit from the present hopeless disorders. Again the only solid fact which emerges is the proof once again of the basic instability of the regime and the mockery of the so-called parliamentary government upon which it is temporarily based in between military coups. What seems to be emerging in the maelstrom is the rise to the surface of Fascist and neo-Nazi elements who find their natural opportunity in such troubled waters. If there is any moral to be drawn it must be the hopelessness of subjecting the work and tempo of development in free and progressive nations like Israel to the approval of such unstable set-ups.

The rot is now spreading throughout the whole of the Middle East. Lebanon, which pursues its political career with somewhat less violent manifestations of instability, is nevertheless having its troubles; again due to the fact that what formal democracy there is in that country is mainly a superficial sham not even remotely responsive to the needs or proper aspirations of the whole people.

In Jordan so far the grave internal tensions have not reached breaking point but they are profound for any constructive policy to emerge. The rift within the Jordanian regime is too deep with the Palestinian elements and the Trans-Jordan grouping bitterly opposed and waiting to pounce with vindictive ales. They should either party show the slightest move towards more enlightened attitude towards Israel or anything else.

It is in this strangely troubled Middle East that the Western Powers still seek to find an adequate organization to close the gap in the Mediterranean defense system. To that end, for example, the United States is still pursuing its intention of supplying arms to Iraq. So far that country has not been engulfed in the present wave of unrest and no doubt interested elements in the West will point to this fact as evidence of a stability even greater than that previously assumed.

They would be blind indeed to the case of Iraq in isolation. Equally the same fits affect Iraq on its previously uninvolved neighbors and must be true about the same results. If there is no revolution at present brewing there to make the West think again about the wisdom of arms for Iraq, it is utterly convincing that the three Israel supporters who made a forced landing there since January 2, should be a sufficient indication of the standards ruling in that unhappy country also.

Moscow Neglects Public Relations

THE high hopes aroused in the early days of the Malenkov regime for a "New Look" in the life of Western foreigners in Moscow have not quite materialized. The oppressive climate in which the press, journalists and diplomatic colonies have been living since the cold war improved immediately after Stalin's death. The new Government made a number of friendly gestures to Western public opinion, some of which were substantial enough by Soviet standards, but the world has not seen basic change of attitude. Such change may still be in the cards, but at the moment foreigners remain in their veritable diplomatic ghetto, suspected, feared and isolated from normal contact with the Soviet people.

The first swallow that did not bring Spring came in the form of a series of American newspaper publishers who, much to their own surprise, were given visas for Moscow where they were received with extraordinary cordiality. They were allowed to meet with the Kremlin ministers and Moscow street sellers — something forbidden to resident correspondents — and taken sightseeing to places usually reserved for invited left-wing delegations. For the first time in many years, American press officials attended receptions given by the American Embassy and resident correspondents for the publishers, and the Russians entertained reciprocally.

Finally, after some time of negotiations, Russian wives of foreigners who had not been permitted to leave the country with their husbands were given exit visas; the ban on marriages between Soviet citizens and foreigners was lifted; travel restrictions were relaxed, enabling resident foreigners to visit large areas of the country which previously had been barred to them; Soviet officials suddenly were allowed to accept formal invitations to foreign receptions where they stayed longer and talked more than before; Mrs. Molotov resumed the pre-war practice of inviting Ambassadors to tea; and some private citizens who had been foreigners in better days resumed former social contacts.

Finally, there was much talk of plans to re-open the country for the limited tourism that existed before the war, when more than 30,000 tourists, mostly from the United States, Great Britain, Scandinavia and Germany, entered the Soviet Union annually. But there has been no practical departure from the attitude that purges the average visiting or resident foreigner as an enemy, a potential spy who must be kept in his place.

Physically, foreigners are as isolated from the people of Russia as if they lived in a ghetto. With few exceptions, their residences are confined either to embassy compounds or to special buildings for non-citizens. These buildings are guarded day and night by uniformed policemen who question all unauthorized Russians trying to enter. And the authorized category consists mostly of officials and persons made "cooks, chauffeurs and secretaries" who can be engaged only through the Foreign Ministry's Service Bureau. In private jokes among themselves, foreigners refer to their homes as "foreigners' nests" or "podzhigatel'skiy dom" meaning "warreners' house."

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Usually, foreigners are as isolated from the people of Russia as if they lived in a ghetto. With few exceptions, their residences are confined either to embassy compounds or to special buildings for non-citizens. These buildings are guarded day and night by uniformed policemen who question all unauthorized Russians trying to enter. And the authorized category consists mostly of officials and persons made "cooks, chauffeurs and secretaries" who can be engaged only through the Foreign Ministry's Service Bureau. In private jokes among themselves, foreigners refer to their homes as "foreigners' nests" or "podzhigatel'skiy dom" meaning "warreners' house."

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The Week in the Knesset

Varied Opinions on Budget

By GERDA LUFT

IT is a pleasant task to mark the steps made by the Government towards orderly budgeting. It seemed for a time as though the right and duty of the Government to decide on public revenue and expenditure would deteriorate to a mere formality, as the Ministry of Finance was so late in tabling the estimates to make proper handling of the budget by the Knesset impossible. This time, it appears that the Knesset will be able to deal with this topic in an orderly manner. What is more, Members will be able to study the budget in detail as they were provided with copies of the figures of expected revenue and proposed expenditure.

Incidentally, there is an

erroneous impression in some Western journalistic circles that material passed by censorship expresses the policy or point of view of the Soviet Government and/or that the censorship would not be applied to the press. This is not the case. The Soviet press is not allowed to publish any documents, misleads or confuse public opinion abroad, provided it does not harm his country. "My job is not to keep correspondents from making fools of themselves," the chief censor once told me cynically in the days when censors were still on speaking terms with foreign newspapermen.

Accordingly, censors often pass conflicting comment and evaluations by different reporters or any given event. On a single day, in my own experience, they permitted one respondent to say that the Russians would accept a Western invitation to negotiate on Germany and passed another man's guess that they would not. Similarly, the censored dispatches led by all as the main goal will best be reached by increased Government activity, and those who hold that only encouraging private initiative and a broader scale than hitherto shall we get out of the impasse. It is the task of the Knesset, however, to decide whether the private and collective sector, between the believers in Socialism on the one hand and individualism on the other. It is, however, in-

terested by the huge vested interests which today stand behind both groups.

The real fight on the budget

is not waged in the ringing speeches in the Plenary which began last week. It will go on during this. It is already

streamlined in all the govern-

ment offices in itself would yield

huge dividends in saving from

10-20% of expenditure. Here, therefore, is a task to be

tackled without delay, and one

at which there should be no

differences of opinion between

parties.

As far as could be gleaned from

the debate, opinions differ widely

as to the economic policy to be

followed during the coming year.

Two trends emerge within the

Coalition: those who believe

in the rise in production, achieve-

ment by committee members.

The other trend, with opposi-

tion to throw out the Budget bill but

it will fail, because Mapai and

the General Zionists, although

at loggerheads in the Plenary,

will vote together in the Cabinet

and in committee in this first

stage of Budget handling. In

the end, violence produced only

violence in reaction, and he was

finally led off "badly knocked

about" and handcuffed, by 12

police.

Men and Things

WE all long to strike a blow for peace; not a subtle swipe with a rolled newspaper that gives us relief from the million fly of the evening for a few seconds, but the really decisive blow that absolutely cuts out war-mongering, backbiting and the less casual types of manslaughter for an apparently long period. So we could properly envy Mr. Klinberg, the Swedish business man, who was so determined to impress Mr. Molotov with his views on the question of peace that he knocked his way into the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. His ideas have not been published, but his mother is just a giant with the soul of a child. Lucky man, he is said to believe blindly in his own ideas. If we could only do that, we could have found a quiet way of peace.

Mr. Klinberg is a man of

honesty and courage, and

his ideas have not been

published, but his mother

has gone on record with the

statement that Mr. Klinberg

is just a giant with the soul

of a child. Lucky man, he is

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own ideas. If we could only

do that, we could have found a quiet

way of peace.

Yours, etc.,

MAURICE GLADSTONE

Bet Hashita, February 5.

Writer's Reply

The information on El Al (supplied by the company itself) was not meant to advertise, but to pre-

serve facts objectively. As for the

T.W.A. which is mentioned, it is

possibly be compared with that of a

small airline operating for five

years.

SAILOR'S APPRECIATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — May I say on behalf of

the officers of the vessel, M.U.

El Al, and particularly the

engine room staff, both British

and Arab, how we appreciate

the hospitality we received here

in Israel.

It is the first time that any of us have

been in your country, and we are

all very favourably impressed.

We have no doubt that, due to

the standard of technical

skill shown by the workers of

the Palestine Ship Repairing Co.

our vessel will sail from this port

very good condition.

We thank you all for your

kindness to us and our Arab

staff and wish your small country good luck.

Yours, etc.,

BEN GOFFREY, First Engineer

Haifa, February 5.

EL AL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir — The leading article

on "Clearing the Air" which ap-

peared in The Jerusalem Post

of February 5 is sound, but

what are aeronautic mainte-

nance technicians to think of

the information supplied by

Mr. Cohen in "Politics and

Propaganda" on the same

page?

They are told that

an 8,000 hours overhaul on a Con-</p

